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### HIV/AIDS nursing research diffusion: a bibliographic database.

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#### Abstract

**Background:** The nursing staff, as the rest of the sanitary personnel, precise a continuous formation that facilitate them the upgrade and acquisition of new knowledge because of the constant progress of the health sciences. This upgrade is even more necessary in those leading aspects of the clinical practice or the research field. Among these aspects, the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), as a first magnitude sanitary problem, it is one of the fields where the nursing staff should carefully update their knowledge. A basic element in this upgrade of the knowledge is the access to the eminent and pertinent scientific information (periodical publications, databases, catalogs of libraries, Internet...).

**Objective:** Presentation of a bibliographical database (BDIE-AIDS) relative to the HIV/AIDS patients nursing cares. **Material and methods:** The following stages have been considered in the design process and creation of BDIE-AIDS: 1. Analysis of the on- line bibliographical resources and identifying the scientific literature on nursing care in AIDS/HIV patients available in Spanish; 2. Selection of the appropriate software; 3. Database design; 4. Available database webs management; 5. Scanning documents for their inclusion in the digital library.

**Results:** **1.** Identification of the scientific production in Spanish on VIH/AIDS and nursing. The following sources of information and documentation have been consulted, in relation to the nature of the documents picked up: a) For articles: searching in one- line bibliographic National databases (CUIDEN, BDIE, CUIDATGE, IME) and International databases (MEDLINE, CINHALL y LILACS); manual searching in specialized HIV/AIDS journals in paper (for example: *Publ Of Soc Esp Interdiscip SIDA*) or electronic form (for example: *Rev Cubana Enferm*). After this search duplicates was found and depurated. b) For monographs and monographs chapters: bibliographic searching in one- line biomedical library catalogues (medicine faculties, nursing schools), bibliographic indexes (ISBN), databases (LILACS) and specialized web-sites and on-line indexes as well as manual searching in the Sanitary Sciences National Library (BNCS). c) For theses: specialized databases (TESEO) and specialized library indexes (BNCS). d) For technical reports: library indexes and on line web searchers (National AIDS Plan). **2.** Databases development. Software selected, Inmagic/DBText. Definition of the fields of each bibliographical registration. Contents browsed according to Thesaurus DeCS (browsers in Sciences of the Health), published by BIREME. Application to the editorials of the necessary permission for the reproduction in PDF format of the complete text of the document (on course). Access to BDIE-AIDS in Internet. BDIE-AIDS includes at this moment 397 bibliographic records, 336 (84,6%) of them are from periodical publications. Only just 94 (23,7%) have been published in nursing journals and the other 242 (60,9%) come from biomedical journals. Due to the nature of the documents, 206 articles (52,7%), 110 conference contributions (27,7%), 41 monographs and monograph chapters (10,3%) and 9 theses (2,3%). The bibliographic information has been collected from 1983. The period 1991-1998 had the largest scientific production. The main topics were about occupational risk (25,7%), nursing staff attitudes (20,9%) and nursing care (20,4%).

**Conclusions:** BDIE-AIDS may be an important referent as a bibliographic resource for those nurses looking for bibliographic information and updated texts about the nursing care for VIH/AIDS patients and related topics (health education, occupational accident prevention, ethical aspects...). The main contribution of this project is to join different National and International documents and information resources (databases, periodical publications, motor searchers,...). The bibliographic searching becomes easy using this tool, as long as effort is saved. Related to the bibliometric study, almost 91% of the nursing and AIDS documents are published in periodical publications. This is frequent in Health Sciences. On the other hand, according to the published themes, the most interesting topics seem to be those about nursing care and occupational aspects (Knowledge and attitudes about AIDS and potential occupational risks derived those cares).

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